

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
FLORENCE DIVISION

Sylvester J. Thomasson,)	C/A No. 4:11-0686-DCN-TER
)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
)	
Joan Tapper, P.A.;)	
Dr. Lorenzo Guevara,)	
)	
)	
Defendants.)	

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The Plaintiff, Sylvester J. Thomasson (“Plaintiff/Thomasson”), filed this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983¹ on March 22, 2011. Plaintiff alleges that his constitutional rights were violated by Defendants. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative, a motion for summary judgment on July 15, 2011. Because Plaintiff is proceeding pro se, the court issued an order on or about July 26, 2011, pursuant to Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), advising Plaintiff of the Defendants’ motion to dismiss/summary judgment and the possible consequences if he failed to respond adequately. On August 9, 2011, Plaintiff filed a motion for appointment of

¹All pretrial proceedings in this case were referred to the undersigned pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B) and Local Rule 73.02(B)(2)(d), DSC. Because this is a dispositive motion, the report and recommendation is entered for review by the District Judge.

counsel. The undersigned also construed the motion as a motion for extension of time to respond to the Defendants' motion and gave Plaintiff until October 7, 2011, to file a response advising him that his case may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure if he fails to file a response. Plaintiff failed to file a response.

A. RULE 41(B) DISMISSAL

A complaint may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for failure to prosecute and/or failure to comply with orders of the court. Ballard v. Carlson, 882 F.2d 93 (4th Cir. 1989), cert. denied 493 U.S. 1084 (1990) and Chandler Leasing Corp. v. Lopez, 669 F.2d 919 (4th Cir. 1982). In considering whether to dismiss an action pursuant to Rule 41(b), the court is required to consider four factors:

- (1) the degree of Plaintiff's responsibility in failing to respond;
- (2) the amount of prejudice to the Defendant;
- (3) the history of the Plaintiff in proceeding in a dilatory manner; and,
- (4) the existence of less drastic sanctions other than dismissal.

Davis v. Williams, 588 F.2d 69 (4th Cir. 1978).

In the present case, the Plaintiff is proceeding pro se so he is entirely responsible for his actions. It is solely through Plaintiff's neglect, and not that of an attorney, that no responses have been filed. Plaintiff has not responded to Defendants' motion to dismiss/summary judgment, or the court's orders requiring him to respond.² The undersigned concludes the Plaintiff has abandoned this

² An Order was issued on April 20, 2011, directing the Plaintiff to "always keep the Clerk of Court advised in writing" if his address changed for any reason or his case may be dismissed. (Doc. #21).
(continued...)

lawsuit. No other reasonable sanctions are available. Accordingly, it is recommended that this action be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 41(b).

II. CONCLUSION

As set out above, a review of the record indicates that the Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed for failure to prosecute. It is, therefore,

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed for failure to prosecute pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 41(b) with prejudice.

Respectfully submitted,

s/Thomas E. Rogers, III
Thomas E. Rogers, III
United States Magistrate Judge

Florence, South Carolina
October 11, 2011

The parties' attention is directed to the important information on the attached notice.

²(...continued)

Based on the court's docket sheet, several documents mailed to Plaintiff were returned to the Clerk of Court's office *via* United States Postal Service as undeliverable. (Docs. #38, 47, 55, 56).